MANUALE PRACTICO

DE

INTERLINGUA

VENTIMIGLIA
REVISTA UNIVERSALE
1913

[1]

ABBREVIATIONES

A	A(nglo)
D	D(eutsch)
F	F(rançais)
H	H(ispano)
I	I(taliano)
P	P(ortuguez)
R	R(usso)

[2]

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[3]

BASE DE INTERLINGUA.

Interlingua habe base exclusivamente latina, non solum quia base commune de majore parte de linguas de Europa es latina, sed specialmodo quia latino es supranationale, id es acceptato ab omne populos, docto in omne schola superiore de toto mundo civile. Nulla alia lingua presenta isto charactere mundiale et ista neutralitate.

Tres objectiones es facto contra ista adoptione:

1.0 *dijfficulate de grammatica latina* (declinatione, conjugatione, etc.). Ista difficultate es victa, nam Interlingua supprime omne elemento grammaticale non necessario et redde grammatica de una facilitate sine exemplo in linguas nationale. Quasi omne fiexione es inutile; suppressione de flexiones reduce grammatica latina ad quasi nihil.

2.0 *latino confine multum vocabulos* incomprehensibile (sine studio} pro illos que non cognosce latino. Ad ista objectione nos responde

[1]

ABBREVIATIONS

A	A(nglo)
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[2]

A PRACTICAL MANUAL
OF
INTERLANGUA

THE WIND
UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE
1913

[3]

BASE OF INTERLINGUA.

Interlingua has an exclusively Latin base, not only because the common base of most of the languages of Europe is Latin, but especially because Latin is supranational, that is, accepted by all peoples, taught in all higher schools of the entire civilized world. No other language presents this universal character and this neutrality.

Three objections have been made against this adoption:

1.0 The difficulty of Latin grammar (declension, conjugation, etc.). This difficulty has been overcome, for Interlingua suppresses every unnecessary grammatical element and renders the grammar of one facility without example in national languages. Virtually all inflections are useless; the suppression of inflections reduces Latin grammar to almost nothing.

2.0 Latin contains many words that are

que majore parte de isto vocabulos mortuo es inutile nam latino contine multo synonymos et per selectione opportuna inter differente synonymos es quasi semper possibile utere solum vocabulos, intelligibile ad primo visu, etiam pro illos qui non cognosce latino.	incomprehensible (without study) for those who do not know Latin. To this objection we reply that most of these dead words are useless, for Latin contains many synonyms and by a suitable selection between different synonyms it is almost always possible to use only words that are intelligible at first sight, even for those who do not know Latin.
3.0 *Lingua latina non suffice ad exprimere omne necessitate de cultura moderna*. Sed latino [4] uso ab Interlingua, non es solum latino classico, sed latino in sensu lato, locupletato cum vocabulos moderno, latino que esseba uso, usque ad pauco tempore ante, ab omne docto que voleba essere intellecto in toto mundo, et ad illo Interlingua adjunge vocabulos moderno internationale que ad latino defice. Versione in fine de presente libro demonstra plena sufficentia de Interlingua ad expressione de omne cogitatione moderna. Ergo Interlingua : 1.0 adopta lingua latina ut lingua internationale. 2.0 recurre ad duo temperamentos, de que primo supprime quasi completamente grammatica et secundo duce ad non utere que vocabulos intelligibile pro omnes. Vocabulario Internationale de Basso contine 20,000 vocabulos que es latinointernationale, id es latino que vive in plurimo linguas de Europa et es ergo intelligibile etiam ad illos que non cognosce latino. DE THEMA. Interlingua adopta vocabulos latino sub forma de thema (1). Thema latino es plus internationale et plus neutro, illo es noto ad omne homo [5] de ulla instructione in omne natione civile. --- (1) *Thema es vocabulo* privato do suffixo de flexione. Radice es vocabulo eliminato ab omne elemento phonetico queno servi ad modificare,	3.0 The Latin language is not sufficient to express all the needs of modern culture. But the Latin [4] used by Interlingua is not only classical Latin, but Latin in the broad sense, enriched with modern vocabulary, the Latin that was used, until a short time ago, by every scholar who wanted to be understood throughout the world, and to that Interlingua adds modern, international vocabulary that Latin lacked. The version at the end of this book demonstrates the full sufficiency of Interlingua for the expression of all modern thought. Therefore Interlingua: 1.0 adopts Latin as an international language. 2.0 resorts to two temperaments, of which the first almost completely suppresses grammar and the second leads to the use of only vocabulary intelligible to all. The International Vocabulary of Basso contains 20,000 words that are international Latin, that is, Latin that lives in most languages of Europe and is therefore intelligible even to those who do not know Latin. ABOUT THEME. Interlingua adopts Latin vocabulary in the form of a theme (1). The Latin theme is more international and more neutral, it is known to every man [5] of any education in every civilized nation. --- (1) The theme is a word deprived of the suffix of inflection. The root is a word eliminated from all phonetic elements that serve to modify, restrict or

restringere aut determinare idea generale de radice ipsa. A ma*re*, mone*re*, legere, audi*re*, in latino, habe un evidence suffixo de flexione: -re ; suppresso illo, ramane thema. Rosa*m*, regina*m*, duce*m*, pede*m*, usura die*m*, habe un evidente suffixo de flexione: -m ; suppresso illo, nos. habe thema.	determine the general idea of the root itself. A ma*re* [sea], mone*re* [to warn], lege*re* [read], audi*re*[to hear], in Latin, have an evident suffix of inflection: -re ; suppressed by that, the theme remains. Rose, queen, duke, foot, usura diem, have an obvious suffix of inflection: -m; suppressing it, we have the theme.
Un anglo aut un germano pote ignorare que *hand* es dicto *manu* in latino, sed illo habe vocabulo *manuscript* (que doce ad illo in idem tempore radicale manu et radicale *scribe*); pote ignorare que *year*, *jahr* es dicto in latino *anno*, que *ship*, *schiff* es latino *nave*, sed illo cognosce derivatos: *annalen, annual, annals, annalist, annuity, anniversary, naval, navigation*, etc. *Nulla alia lingua habe simile internationalitate.* Ista veritate de facto es sic evidente et elementare, que omne demonstratione es inutile. Imperio romano es mortuo, nulla idea politica es unita ad sua lingua, que constitue un medio de communicatione de una neutralitate sine equale. *Vocabulario intenationale* de Basso con tine quasi 20,000 vocabulos sub forma de thema, et es necessario ad omne interlinguista, nam illo contine — excepto forsan 20 vocabulos grammaticale — solum vocabulos de latino vivente et hodie in linguas de Europa, ergo de latino intelligibile ad primo visu ad omne homine de media instructione de Europa aut de America *que non sci latino*. Quanquam Interlingua adopta in theoria toto vocabulario latino, tamen in practica es opportuno utere solo latino vivente pro majore intelligibilitate pro omnes ; ex hoc utilitate maxima de Vocabulario de Basso. Vocabulario de Basso es etiam de ultra magna utilitate pro vocabulos moderno que non existe in latino, nam illo suggere vocabulo [6] internationale	An Englishman or a German may not know that hand is called manu in Latin, but he has the word manuscript (which teaches him at the same time the radical manu and the radical scribe); he may not know that year, jahr is called anno in Latin, that ship, schiff is Latin nave, but he knows the derivatives: annalen, annual, annals, annalist, annuity, anniversary, naval, navigation, etc. No other language has a similar internationality. This truth is so evident and elementary in fact that all demonstration is useless. The Roman Empire is dead, no political idea is united to its language, which constitutes a means of communication of a neutrality without equal. The International Vocabulary of Basso contains almost 20,000 words in the form of a theme, and is necessary for every interlinguist, for it contains — except perhaps 20 grammatical words — only words from living Latin and today in the languages of Europe, therefore from Latin intelligible at first sight to every man of average education from Europe or America who does not know Latin. Although Interlingua adopts in theory the entire Latin vocabulary, in practice it is appropriate to use only living Latin for greater intelligibility for all; hence the greatest usefulness of the Vocabulary of Basso. Basso's vocabulary is also of great use for modern vocabulary that does not exist in Latin, for it suggests a more appropriate international word [6]

plus apto in absentia de vocabulo latino.	in the absence of a Latin word.
Pro illos que adopta Vocabulario latino ad usu de schola, nos reproduce, ex grammatica de latino, regulas pro trahe thema ex vocabulario et viceversa : — 1) Vocabulario latino cita nomen substantivo sub forma de nominativo, secuto ab genitivo. Thema de nomen es ablativo, ablativo es obtento substituendo, ad finale de genitivo, finale infra indicata. Genitivo: *-ae -i ·-us -ei ·-is* Ablativo: *-a -o ·-u -e -e -i.* Interlingua adopta ista regula, sed substitue desinentia e ad desinentia de ablativo i, que es in generale mortuo in linguas moderna (ex: *animale*, in loco de *animali*). Aliquo interlinguista conserva tamen desinentia i in plure vocabulos in que ista desinentia es et hodie internationale (ex. omni, oasi etc.). 2) Nominativo, *si non habe suffixo*, es alia forma de thema, que pote essere utile : *nomen* (abl. *nomine*), *homo* (abl. *nomine*), *sol* (abl. *sole*), *jus* (abl. *jure*), *vir* (abl. *viro*), *rete* (abl. *reti*). 3) Vocabulario latino cita adjectivo sub forma de nominativo masculino, feminino et neutro. Ex. : — *novus a um* thema *novo* *niger gra grum — nigro* *brevis is e — breve* *acer acris acre — acre*. Interlingua adopta ablativo singulare mutando semper desinentia in *e*.	For those who adopt the Latin vocabulary for school use, we reproduce, from Latin grammar, rules for drawing the theme from the vocabulary and vice versa: — 1) The Latin vocabulary cites a noun substantive in the form of a nominative, followed by a genitive. The theme of the noun is ablative, the ablative is obtained by substituting, to the final of the genitive, the final indicated below. Genitive: *-ae -i ·-us -ei ·-is* Ablative: *-a -o ·-u -e -e -i*. Interlingua adopts this rule, but substitutes the ending *e* for the ending of the ablative *i*, which is generally dead in modern languages (ex: *animale*, in place of *animali*). Some interlinguists still preserve the ending i in several words in which this ending is still international today (ex. omni, oasi etc.). 2) The nominative, *if it has no suffix*, is another form of the theme, which can be useful: nomen (abl. nomine), homo (abl. nomine), sol (abl. sole), jus (abl. jure), vir (abl. viro), rete (abl. reti). 3) The Latin vocabulary cites the adjective in the form of the masculine, feminine and neuter nominative. Ex. : — *novus a um* thema *novo* *niger gra grum — nigro* *brevis is e — breve* *acer acris acre — acre*. Interlingua adopts the ablative singular always changing the ending in e.
[7] Thema ablativo es cognito ad linguas moderna non solo pro voce simplice sed et per omne derivato, et illo da voce plus naturale et plus facili intellecto. Forma de ablativo es maxim harmoniosa inter formas latina; illa es etiam maxim internationale.	[7] The ablative theme is known to modern languages not only for the simple voice but also for all derivatives, and it gives the voice more natural and easier to understand. The form of the ablative is the most harmonious

Nam *radicale* de ablativo es radicale de casus obliquo; es sub forma de casus obliquo que vocabulos latino es transito in linguas moderna. Et desinentia de ablativo, corresponde quasi semper ad desinentia que existe, pro idem vocabulos, in italo, in hispano, in portugueso et aliquando in alia linguas. Aliquo interlinguista habeba proposito adoptione de nominativo, sed in generale forma que vive in linguas moderna — ergo forma magis apta pro lingua internationale — es thema (ablativo). Skeat, in vocabulario etymologico anglo, dic : « Is commonly a mere absurdity to cite the latin nominative ». Pro vocabulos que habe forma internationale de nominativo latino (album, cactus, humus, maximum, medium, minimum, virus etc.) etiam. Interlingua pote utere illos sub ista forma, et Vocabulario Internationale de Basso registra ambo formas. 4) Si vocabulario latino da solum una forma de vocabulo, ista es thema invariabile. Ex.: ab, ad, ante, circa, contra, cum, de, ex, in, jam, non, per, pro, quando, satis, semper, si, sine, sub, supra, etc. 5) Pronomen es citato sub forma de ablativo aut nominativo. Vide capitulo Pronomine.	among Latin forms; it is also the most international. For the *radical* of the ablative is the radical of the oblique case; it is under the form of the oblique case that Latin words have passed into modern languages. And the ending of the ablative, corresponds almost always to the ending that exists, for the same words, in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and sometimes in other languages. Some interlinguists had proposed the adoption of the nominative, but in general the form that lives in modern languages — therefore a form more suitable for an international language — is the theme (ablative). Skeat, in his English etymological vocabulary, says: « It is commonly a mere absurdity to cite the Latin nominative ». Also for words that have an international form of the Latin nominative (album, cactus, humus, maximum, medium, minimum, virus etc.). Interlingua can use them in this form, and the International Vocabulary of Basso records both forms. 4) If the Latin vocabulary gives only one form of a word, this is the invariable subject. Ex.: *ab, ad, ante, circa, contra, cum, de, ex, in, jam, non, per, pro, quando, satis, semper, si, sine, sub, supra*, etc. 5) The pronoun is cited in the form of the ablative or nominative. See the chapter on *Pronouns*.
[8] 6) Pro verbo thema es imperativo, id es imperativo suppresso suffixo *-re*. Vocabulario latino da, de verbo, persona prima de indicativo presente et adjunge, in generale, persona secunda de idem tempore, perfecto, supino et infinitivo. Supprimendo suffixo -re ad infinitivo nos obtine imperativo, id es thema. Pro aliquo verbo, imperativo es minus regulare (*fac, es, fi*), alio verbos es sine imperativeo (*lice, vol,*	[8] 6) For the verb theme is imperative, that is, imperative suppressed suffix *-re*. The Latin vocabulary gives, from the verb, the first person of the present indicative and adjoins, in general, the second person of the same tense, perfect, supine and infinitive. By suppressing the suffix *-re* to the infinitive we obtain the imperative, that is, theme. For some verbs, the imperative is less regular (*fac,*

pote). Ista pauca exceptiones es soluto (in sensu judicato meliore ab interlinguistas plus competente) in Vocabulario de Basso.
Verbo deponente es citato sub forma de activo.

DE ARTICULO.

Ad reddere facile una lingua, es necesse simplificare grammatica per abolitione de omne elemento non necessario, omne elemento que non es uso in modo equale in diversa linguas et constituere una difficultate in plus.
Nos pote citare, ad exemplo, articulo definite, elemento quasi parasito, que non habe functione identica in linguas de Europa et de que non existe definitione satisfacente.
Academia pro interlingua habe multum discusso circa utilitate aut superfluitate de articulo definito et resultato es que in generale illo non es necesse; solum in raro casus illo es veromodo utile.

es, fi), other verbs are without imperative (*lice, vol, pote*). These few exceptions are solved (in the sense judged better by interlinguists more competent) in the Vocabulary of Basso.
The deponent verb is cited in the form of the active.

ABOUT THE ARTICLE.

To render a language easy, it is necessary to simplify grammar by abolishing every unnecessary element, every element that is not used in an equal way in different languages and to constitute one difficulty in addition.
We can cite, for example, the definite article, a quasi-parasitic element that does not have an identical function in European languages and for which there is no satisfactory definition.
The academy for interlingua has discussed much about the usefulness or superfluity of the definite article and the result is that in general it is not necessary; only in rare cases is it really useful.

Sequente exemplos demonstra que es possible, [9] sine articulo, vertere omne gradatione de idea: —
Da (ad me) libro —
da two libro —
da illo libro —
da un libro —
da de libros —
da ullo libro —
da aliquo libros —

voca medico —
voca nostro medico —
voca un medico —
voca doctore X —
voca medico meliore —
voca uno medico meliore —
voca magis forte de illos pueros.

The following examples demonstrate that it is possible, [9] without an article, to express every degree of idea:—
Give (to me) a book —
give two books —
give that book —
give a book —
give some books —
give any book —
give some books —

call a doctor —
call our doctor —
call a doctor —
call doctor X —
call a better doctor —
call a better doctor —

Es possibile de scribere perfectum claro sine usu de articulo et id es demonstrato per presente Manuale, que nunquam contine articulo definito, et per labores de Proff. Peano, Pagliero, Pinth, Molenaar, de Volapiik, de Idiom neutral, etc. que scribe libros et diurnales sine usu de articulo. Articulo definito, in generale, non es uso in Interlingua; tamen quando scriptore crede illo necessario, pote utere ILLO (plur. illos), et ILLA (plur. illas), cum functione de articulo definito. In *Epistola de S. Johanne* que nos habe publicato versa in Interlingua, illo et ilia es semper uso cum functione de articulo definito, sed es evidente que abolitione de articulo non noce ad claritudine, sed redde stylo plus facile et elegante (1). Et id es tam plus indicato que articulo non es uso in idem modo et in idem casus ab vario populos. Italiano die *la mia casa*, dum francico, hispano etc. supprime ibi articulo (*ma maison — mi casa*). --- (1) (Cum artic.). Hie es illo vero Deo et illa eterna vita. (Sine artic.). Hie est vero Deo et eterna vita. Usu de illo et illa ut articulo definito es jam facto in latino de medio evo.	*call more of those boys*. It is possible to write perfectly clear without the use of the article and this is demonstrated by the present Manual, which never contains the definite article, and by the works of Prof. Peano, Pagliero, Pinth, Molenaar, de Volapiik, de Idiom neutral, etc. who write books and diaries without the use of the article. The definite article, in general, is not used in Interlingua; however, when the writer believes it necessary, he can use ILLO (plural illos), and ILLA (plural illas), with the function of the definite article. In the *Epistle of St. John* which we have published in Interlingua, *illo* and *illa* are always used with the function of a definite article, but it is evident that the abolition of the article does not harm clarity, but makes the style more easy and elegant (1). And this is even more indicated by the fact that the article is not used in the same way and in the same cases by various peoples. Italian *die la mia casa* [my house], while French, Spanish etc. suppress there the article (*ma maison — mi casa*). --- (1) (With article). Here is that true God and that eternal life. (Without article). Here is true God and that eternal life. The use of illo and illa as a definite article has already been made in Latin from the Middle Ages.
Anglo dic : *virtue is preferable to riches*, russo [10] dice (versione) *musca insecto*, dum italiano et francico antepone articulo (la virtù è preferibile alla ricche a - la mosca è un insetto). In lingua romana (de	English say: *virtue is preferable to riches*, Russian [10] say (in the translation) *fly insect*, while the Italian and the French put it before the article (la virtù è preferibile alla ricchezza - la mosca è un insetto). In the Romance language (from Romania)

Romania) articulo definito es una specie de suffixo de substantivo :
leu, I. leone ; leul, I. il leone; —
soldat, soldato; soldatul, il soldato.
Idem eveni in lingua de Svetia :
brud, I. sposa;
bruden, I. la sposa —
pall, I. sgabello;
pallen, I. lo sgabello;
dum et ibi in multum casus articulo es suppresso. In lingua danonorvegiana articulo es in aliquo casus anteposito separati et in alios postposito et unito ad substantivo. In russo et alias linguas articulo non existe.
Suppressione de usu de articulo supprime omne difficultate derivante ad vario populos que debere conformare se ad usu speciale pro scribere in Interlingua.

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Articulo indeterminato corresponde ad numero uno.

DE VERBO.

Verbo es quasi unico impedimento ad intelligere una lingua extera per auxilio de solo vocabulario: sine verbo — nam suo tempores et modos non es scripto in vocabularios - uno scripto in lingua extera poterè essere in modo sufficiente interpretato — ab illo qui ignorarè ipsa in modo completo — per solo vocabulario. Quam immensa utilitate essere [11] obten'a per elirninatione de omne difficultate in conjugatione !

the definite article is a kind of suffix of a noun:
leu, I. lion; leul, I. the lion; —
soldat, soldato; soldatul, il soldato.
The same happens in the language of Sweden:
brud, I. spouse;
bruden, I. the spouse —
pall, I. stool;
pallen, I. the stool;
while there also in many cases the article is suppressed. In the Dano-Norwegian language the article is in some cases preceded separately and in others postposed and united to the noun. In Russian and other languages the article does not exist.
Suppression of the use of the article removes all difficulty arising from the various peoples who must conform to the special use for writing in Interlingua.

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The indefinite article corresponds to number one.

OF THE VERB.

The word is almost the only obstacle to understanding a foreign language through the help of vocabulary alone: without the word — for its tenses and moods are not written in vocabularies — a writing in a foreign language can be sufficiently interpreted — by someone who completely ignores it — by vocabulary alone. What immense benefit is to be [11] obtained by eliminating all difficulty in conjugation!

Quomodo nasce una lingua? Una lingua es uno simplice dialecto, que pro rationes varia habe imposito se ad alios proximo. Grammatica es extracta post, nam illa veni formata ascendendo ex factos ad enunciatione theorica. Ex id deriva que grarnmaticas non splende pro logica, habendo

How does a language arise? A language is a simple dialect that for various reasons has imposed itself on others. Grammar is extracted later, for it has been formed ascending from facts to theoretical statements. From this it follows that grammar does not shine for logic, having adopted all the monstrous

adoptato omnes monstruoso resultatus de accurnulatione seculare de infinita deformationes et irregularitates. Coujugatione de lingua franca offer 2265 formas differente; solo verbo auxiliario ètre habe 34 desinentias differente, inserto super 22 radicales differente: un totale, ergo, de 56 formas pro un verbo solo! Et existe in varia linguds una immensa multitudine de verbos irregulare (lingua francica habe circa 600, itala 250, angla 200, hispana 300 etc.) et omne presenta sua exceptione particulare, que es necesse cognoscere um. ad una. Et, malgrado sua difficultate, verbo es — inter omne vocabulos — illo plus essentiale, plus uso, illo veromodo indispensabile. Pretendere, post hoc, que es facile possidere bene una lingua extera — et si un adveni unquam ad possidere una completo modo — es pretendere inverosimile. *** Sed es forsan necesse complicationes de conjugatione ? Minimomodo. Toto ista difficultates, que es obstaculo principale in studio de una lingua extera, pote essere eliminata. Et in primo loco terminatione de omne singulo tempore pro indicare persona et numero.	results of the secular accumulation of infinite deformations and irregularities. The conjugation of the lingua franca offers 2265 different forms; the auxiliary verb être alone has 34 different endings, inserted on 22 different radicals: a total, therefore, of 56 forms for a single verb! And there is in various languages an immense multitude of irregular verbs (French has about 600, Italian 250, English 200, Spanish 300 etc.) and each presents its own particular exception, which is necessary to know one by one. And, despite its difficulty, the word is — among all words — the most essential, the most used, the most indispensable. To claim, after this, that it is easy to possess a foreign language well — and if one ever comes to possess one completely — is to claim it is improbable. *** But are there perhaps necessary complications of conjugation? Minimally. All these difficulties, which are the main obstacle in the study of a foreign language, can be eliminated. And in the first place the termination of every single tense for indicating person and number.
Si, vice [12] dicere (I.): io am*o*, tu am*i*, colui am*a*, noi am*iamo*, voi ama*te*, coloro ama*no*, nos dicerè: io am*a*, tu am*a*,	If, instead [12] of saying (I.): I love, you love, colui am*a*, we love, you beloved, coloro ama*no*, I will say: I love, you love,

colui am*a*, noi am*a*, voi am*a*, coloro am*a*, logica et claritudine nihil perderè. Sed pro multa rationes — illa principali de habitudine inveterata — forsan nunquam un pervenirà in linguas nationale ad ista simplificatione. Non es res plus simplice que triumpha in mundo! Sed, si isto non es probabile que veni adoptato in linguas nationale, impone se, vice, pro sua logica simplicitate, in una lingua internationale, que, essendo de formatione nova, et si composita de materiales vetere, pote liberare se ab majore parte de difficultates grammaticale. In Interlingua, ergo, *persona et numero de verbo es indicato per subjecto, sine variatione de verbo ipso*. Ex. : me lege, te lege, illo lege, nos lege, vos lege, illos lege.	colui am*a*, we love, you love, coloro am*a*, I will lose nothing in logic and clarity. But for many reasons - the main one is that of ingrained habit - perhaps one will never reach this simplification in national languages. Nothing is simpler than triumphs in the world! But, if this is not likely to be adopted in national languages, it imposes itself, instead, for its logical simplicity, in an international language, which, being of new formation, and if composed of old materials, can free itself from most grammatical difficulties. In Interlingua, therefore, the person and number of the verb are indicated by the subject, without variation of the verb itself. Ex. : me read, you read, he read, us read, you read, them read.
***	***
Existe tres varietates de tempores verbale : presente, preterito et futuro, id es: quod es simultaneo ad momento in que nos loque, anteriore ad isto momento, posteriore ad ipso. Ista 3 varietates generale de tempore subdivide se in plure ramos secundo differente punctos de visu accessorio que pote essere combinato cum ideas generale et fundamentale de ista 3 varietates primitiva. Sed uno solo es tempore absoluto, id es tempore presente, tempore simultaneo ad nostra parola; alios duo es tempore relativo, relativo id es ad rapporto de comparatione cum tempore presente	There are three varieties of verbal tenses: present, past and future, that is: simultaneous to the moment in which we speak, anterior to this moment, posterior to it. These 3 general varieties of tense are subdivided into several branches according to different points of view that can be combined with general and fundamental ideas of these 3 primitive varieties. But only one is absolute tense, that is, present tense, simultaneous to our speech; the other two are relative tense, relative to the relationship of comparison with present tense
(Et in realitate verbo non esserè que expressione de	(And in reality a word is nothing but an expression

una facultate, [13] sine deliminatione de tempore nee de spatio; illos que grammaticas denomina tempores de verbo non es que momentos de tempo, precisato ab adverbios et locutiones adverbiale, expresso aut subaudito, et non ab verbo ipso que, sicut tempore, non habe limites. Quando nos dice *lunedie me vade ad Roma*, futuro es in *lunedie* et non in *vade*, et quando nos dice: *me loque italiano*, me non intende que me loque italiano in isto momento, sed que me sci loquere, habe locuto et loquerà italiano).

Idea de presente non es susceptibile nec de magis nec de minus, sic un pote habere uno solo tempore presente ad omne modo de verbo. In contrario preterito et futuro admitte plure gradus. Sed isto gradus non existe in omne lingua et etiam quando existe non es uso in casus equale.

Italiano dice: « *Non fare questo* »
et francico dice:*Ne fais pas ca*.

Primo adopta infinito et secundo adopta indicativo presente.

Italiano dice: *Non riceverei che persone che conoscessi bene*
et francico dice : *je ne recevrais que des gens que je connaîtrais bien*.

Primo ute subjunctivo et secundo ute conditionale.

Italiano dice: *Credo che intendiate*
et francico dice: *je crois que vous entendez*.

Primo ute subjunctivo et secundo ute indicativo presente. Nos poterè multiplicare ad infinito isto exemplos extendendo illos ad onme alia lingua, sed id suffice ad monstrare que non es juxto judicare Interlingua comparando illa ad regulas grammaticale de una natione, nam omne natione habendo regulas grammaticale differente, non pote existere una grammatica conforme ad usus de omne populos, et nos debe solo simplificare ad maximo

of one faculty, [13] without delimitation of time or space; those which grammarians call tenses of a word are nothing but moments of time, specified by adverbs and adverbial phrases, expressed or implied, and not by the word itself which, like time, has no limits. When we say *Monday I go to Rome*, the future is in *Monday* and not in *go*, and when we say: *I speak Italian*, I do not intend that I speak Italian at this moment, but that I know how to speak, have spoken and will speak Italian).

The idea of the present is not susceptible to either more or less, so one can have only one present tense for every mode of the verb. On the contrary, the past and future admit several degrees. But this degree does not exist in every language and even when it exists it is not used in equal cases.

Italian says: « Non fare questo [*Don't do this*] »
and French says: *Ne fais pas ca* [*Don't do that*].

First it adopts the infinitive and second it adopts the present indicative.

Italian says: *Non riceverei che persone che conoscessi bene* [*I would only receive people I knew well*]
and French says: *je ne recevrais que des gens que je connaîtrais bien* [*I would only receive people I knew well*].

First use the subjunctive and second use the conditional.

Italian says: *Credo che intendiate* [*I think you mean*]
and French says: je crois que vous entendez [*I think you hear me*].

First use the subjunctive and second use the present indicative. We could multiply these examples to infinity by extending them to every other language, but that is enough to show that it is not right to judge Interlingua by comparing it to the grammatical rules of one nation, for every nation

[14] grammatica pro tollere ab ilia omne difficultate, reducendo illa ad un minimo acceptabile ad omne.	having different grammatical rules, there cannot exist a grammar conforming to the uses of all peoples, and we must only simplify the grammar to the maximum [14] to remove all difficulties from it, reducing it to a minimum acceptable to all.
Preterito (quod es simultaneo ad un tempore precedente) et futuro (quod es simultaneo ad un tempore posteriore) es idem forma de *presente* translato in un periodo differente; illos habe in sua essentia *charactere commune de simultaneitate*; solo differentia es que simultaneitate in presente habe relatione ad acto de parola, epocha primitiva, sine indicatione de relatione cum alia epocha, dum simultaneitate in preterito et futuro coincide cum un'epocha anteriore aut posteriore ad acto de parola. Ad exemplo, in periodo futuro (I): *Quando voi verrete io leggerò* (F.) *quand vous viendrez, je lirai*), ista formula responde ad ista : *quando vostra actione de venire es* (esserà) *facto, me pote* (poterà) *dicere: me lege*. Es frequente in quasi omne lingua usu de tempore presente in substitutione de tempore preterito et futuro. Exemplos: *je le rencontre en chemin, je lui demande ou il va, je vois qu' il s'embarrasse*. Hic *je le rencontre* es dicto vice je le recontrari, je demande vice je lui demandai, óu il va vice oú il allait. Hic tempore presente es uso in loco de preterito. *Je pars demain, je fais tantôt mes adieux*. Hic tempore presente es uso in loco de futuro: *je partirai demain, je ferai tantôt mes adieux*. Discurso narra res futuro et res preterito, sed in fundo illo es semper ad presente, nam illo exprime semper un' expressione actuale. Es pro isto que *in omne tempore nos inveni semper un presente decomponendo illo*.	The past (which is simultaneous to a previous time) and the future (which is simultaneous to a later time) are the same form of the present translated into a different period; they have in their essence the common characteristic of simultaneity; the only difference is that simultaneity in the present has a relation to the act of speech, the primitive epoch, without indication of a relation with another epoch, while simultaneity in the past and future coincide with an epoch anterior or posterior to the act of speech. For example, in the future period (I): When you come I will read (F.) when you come, I will read), this formula corresponds to this: when your action of coming is (is) done, I can (will) say: I read. It is frequent in almost every language to use the present tense in substitution of the past and future tenses. Examples: I meet him on the way, I ask him where he's going, I see that he's confused. Here *I meet him, I meet him, I ask him, where he goes, where he was going*. Here you are using the present tense in the past tense. *I'm leaving tomorrow; I'll say my goodbyes later*. Here you are used in the present tense in a place about the future: *I will leave tomorrow; I will say my goodbyes later*. In speech, tell things in the future and things in the past, but at the bottom of that you are always in the present, for you always express it with an actual expression. It is for this that *in all time I have found us always un present decomposing it.*

[15]
Me lege equivale ad *me es legente*, id es me fac actione de legere in momento in que me loque.
Me legeba equivale ad *me jam lege*, id es me jam fac (ha be facto) actione de legere, id es me jam habe lecto.
Me legerà equivale ad me post lege, id es me fac (faccrà) post, actione de legere.
Tempore presente pote ergo sufficere, secundo opinione de multos interlinguistas, ad exprimere qualecumque termpore simplice, ut es demonstrato ab sequente tabula comparative.

ITALIANO.

Io leggo - io leggeva - io lessi - io leggerò - leggi ! - che io legga - che io leggessi - io leggerei (se tu scrivessi).

INTERLINGUA.

Me lege, me es legente —
me jam lege —
me jam jam lege, me lege heri, etc. —
me post lege, me vole lege, me vade lege, me lege cras, etc. —
lege ! —
que me lege —
que me jam lege —
me lege (si te scribe).
In lingua sinense tempores es formato in tale modo. Exemplo:
Toi men (litteralmodo *servo amare*) = me ama.
Toi da men (litteralmodo *servo jam amare* = me jam ama, me amaba.
Toi ke men (litteralmodo *servo post amare*) = me post ama, me amarà.

[15]
Read me is equivalent to *Are you reading me?*, that is, I am doing the action of reading at the moment in which I am speaking.
I was reading is equivalent to *Read me now*, that is, I am already doing (having been done) the action of reading, that is, I am already having read.
He will read me is equivalent to *Read me later*, that is, I make (make) after, the action of reading.
The present tense can therefore suffice, according to the opinion of many interlinguists, to express any simple term, as is demonstrated by the following comparative table.

ITALIAN.

I read - I was reading - I read - I will read - you read! — that I read - that I read - I would read (if you wrote).

INTERLINGUA.

Me lege, me es legente [Read me, you are reading me.] —
me jam lege [read me now.] —
me jam jam lege, me lege heri, etc. [read me already, read me yesterday, etc.] —
me post lege, me vole lege, me vade lege, me lege cras, etc. [read me later, read me want, read me go, read me tomorrow, etc.] —
lege ! —
que me lege [read me] —
que me jam lege [read me already] —
read me (if you write).
In the Chinese language, the tenses are formed in such a way. For example:
Toi men (literally *to love a servant*) = love me.
Toi da men (literally, *I love you already* = love me already, he loved me

	Toi ke men (literally, *I love you after love*) = love me after love, love me.
[16] Ista simplificatione in conjugatione duce ad grammatica nulla aut quasi, et habe suo sectatores. Sed majoritate de interlinguistas prefer adaptare aliquo suffixo pro indicare tempores de verbo, que es veromodo necessario. Modos et tempores non necessario, que es jam suppresso in linguas nationale aut uso in modo differente in differente linguas, pote essere suppresso. Ergo *Interlingua* supprime modo conjunctivo et substitue indicativo ad conjunctivo, nam tempores de conjunctivo non es alio quam tempores fictitio, tempores artificiale. Nec lingua angla nec lingua russa habe forma speciale pro conjunctivo. Anglo dic pro modo indicativo : *I love* (me ama) et pro modo conjunctivo: though I love (quanquam me ama), *if I love* (si me ama, in casu que me ama), *that I may love* (que me ama). Lingua russa, forma conjunctiva per voce que ante indicativo. Francico ute in modo indicativo omne verbo de propositione subordinata, exprimente, indipendenti ab id que precede, un facto positivo aut presentato ut certo; solum illo adopta conjunctivo si facto es dubioso, enunciato sine affirmatione, non presentato ut certo; dum italiano ute conjunctiva in ambo casus. Deutsch, etiam, ute indicativo in multo casus in que italiano ute conjunctivo. F. et A. ute imperfecto in loco de conjunctivo in formas sicut: *si me poterè*, dum I. ute conjunctivo: I. *dic se potesse* (si poterè) et F. dic si pouvait (si poteba).	[16] This simplification in conjugation leads to a grammar that is either null or quasi-null, and has its followers. But most interlinguists prefer to adapt some suffix to indicate verb tenses, which is indeed necessary. Moods and tenses that are not necessary, which are already suppressed in national languages or used in a different way in different languages, can be suppressed. Therefore *Interlingua* suppresses the subjunctive mood and substitutes the indicative for the subjunctive, because the subjunctive tense is nothing but fictitious, artificial tenses. Neither the English language nor the Russian language has a special form for the subjunctive. English says for the indicative mood: *I love* (me ama) and for the subjunctive mood: *though I love* (quanquam me ama), *if I love* (si me ama, in case que me ama), *that I may love* (que me ama). Russian language, the conjunctive form by the voice that precedes the indicative. French uses in the indicative mood every verb of a subordinate proposition, expressing, independent of what precedes, a positive fact or presented as certain; only it adopts the subjunctive if the fact is doubtful, stated without affirmation, not presented as certain; while Italian uses the subjunctive in both cases. German, also, uses the indicative in many cases in which Italian uses the subjunctive. F. and A. use the imperfect in place of the subjunctive in forms such as: *si me poterè* [*if me potter*], while I. uses the subjunctive:

	I. dic se potesse [say if he could] (si poterè [*if you can*]) and F. *dic si pouvait* [*said if possible*] (si poteba [*if I could*]).
In Interlingua, sicut supra es dicto, modo conjunctivo [17] es substituto per modo indicativo, et sequente exemplos demonstra que una forma speciale pro conjunctiva esserè toto superflua: — Factos certo. Me sci que illo vade ad Paris. Te erra ..... Te es auctore de illo facto ..... Me sci, que illo non es auctore de ..... Factos non affirmato. Me crede, me suppone que illo vade ad Paris. Forsan illo vade ad Paris. Me vole, me desidera que illo vade ad Paris. Me crede, que te erra ..... Me crede, me es convicto que tc cs auctore de illo facto. Uno habe dicto ad me quc tc es auctore de isto facto. In quantum me sci, illo non es, non dcbe cssere auctore de ..... *** Etiam un suffixo pro tempore futuro es toto superfluo. Lingua angla, quc cs (inter rmodernas) lingua plus philosophica de Europa, spccialmodo in conjugatione de verbo, non habe un suffixo speciale pro tempore futuro. Isto tempore es formato per auxiliarios *shall* (debere) et *will* (volere). Futuro simplice es formato in deutsch cum presente (indicativo aut conjunctivo) de *werden* + indefinito de verbo ad conjugare. Ex. : I. io loderò = D. ich werde loben.	In Interlingua, as mentioned above, the subjunctive mood [17] is replaced by the indicative mood, and the following examples demonstrate that a special form for the subjunctive is completely superfluous: — Facts certain. I know that he goes to Paris. You are mistaken ..... You are the author of that fact ..... I know that he is not the author of ..... Facts not affirmed. I believe, I suppose that he goes to Paris. Perhaps he goes to Paris. I want, I wish that he goes to Paris. I believe, I am mistaken ..... I believe, I am convinced that you are the author of that fact. Someone has told me that you are the author of that fact. As far as I know, he is not, you must not be the author of ..... *** Also a suffix for the future tense is completely superfluous. The English language, which is (among moderns) the most philosophical language in Europe, especially in the conjugation of verbs, does not have a special suffix for the future tense. This time it is formed by the auxiliaries *shall* (debere [to have to]) and *will* (volere [to want]). The simple future is formed in German with the present (indicative or subjunctive) of *warden [will]* + the indefinite of the verb to conjugate. Ex. : I. *io loderò [I will praise]* = D. *ich werde loben*.

[18]
In russo, futuro simplice es obtento cum futuro de verbo *essere* + infinito indeterminato (verbo russo habe 2 infinitos) de verbo ad conjugare, aut cum presente de infinito determinato, et, in isto casus, actione es determinata ab prefixos que modifica verbo et es, ergo, bene precisata et circonscripta.
In lingua romana (de Romania) futuro es formato cum auxiliario *volere*. Exemplo:
A tacea = tacere
Voi tacere (litteralmodo: vole tacere) = *tacerà*. In lingua dano-norvegiana futuro es formato cum auxiliarios at ville et at skulle. Primo, *at ville*, indica una voluntate, un desiderio de illo que loque, dum *at skulle* implica un dèbito, aut indica que una re evenirà per lege de natura, per habitudine, non quia depende ab voluntate de subjecto. Exemplos:
leg *vil* have Penge = me haberà (vole habere, quia me obligarà ad dare) pecunia.
leg *skal* have Penge =me haberà (debe habere, quia esserà data) pecunia.
In lingua nederlandscha futuro es formato cum auxiliario *zullen*.
In lingua svenska futuro es formato cum verbo *skola* (debère) aut alio auxiliario.
Si futuro es proximo, substitutione de illo cum tempore presente eveui etiam in omne alia principale lingua de Europa. Exemplo:
(I.) domani *vado* a caccia –
sta per uscire di prigione –
è in procinto di intraprendere un gran viaggio –
domani *è* festa –
andate al teatro stasera? –
pranzate in città ?
F. nous *allons* voir - nous allons commencer.

[18]
In Russian, the simple future is obtained with the future of the verb *to be* + indefinite infinitive (the Russian verb has 2 infinitives) of the verb to conjugate, or with the present of the definite infinitive, and, in this case, the action is determined by the prefixes that modify the verb and is, therefore, well specified and circumscribed.
In the Romance language (from Romania), the future is formed with the auxiliary *volere*. Example:
A tacea = to be silent
Voi tacere (literally: to be silent) = *to be silent*. In the Dano-Norwegian language, the future is formed with the auxiliaries *at ville* and *at skulle*. First, *at ville*, indicates a will, a desire for that thing, while *at skulle* implies a debt, or indicates that a thing will happen by law of nature, by habit, not because it depends on the will of the subject. Examples:
leg *vil* have Penge = I will have (will have, because I am obliged to give) money.
leg *skal* have Penge = I will have (must have, because it is given) money.
In the Dutch language the future tense is formed with the auxiliary *zullen*.
In the Swedish language, you are formed in the future with the verb *skola* (debère) or another auxiliary.
If you are close to the future, the substitution of that with the present tense also happened in every other main language of Europe. Example:
(I.) domani *vado* a caccia [I'm going hunting tomorrow] –
sta per uscire di prigione [he's about to get out of prison] –
è in procinto di entrendere un gran viaggio [is about to embark on a great journey] –
domani *è* festa [tomorrow is a holiday] –

	andate al teatro stasera? [are you going to the theater tonight?] – *pranzate* in città [are you having lunch in the city?] F. nous *allons* voir [we will see] – nous allons commencer [we will begin].
[19] D. morgen *gehe* ich auf die Jagd- kommt bald aus dem Gefängnis. Idem in H. et P. Quando un verbo in futuro es precesso ab conjunctione *si* aut ab vocabulos que indica tempore, sicut fi per vocabulos *quando, dum, cito post quam*, etc. isto futuro pote semper es verso cum presente de indicativo. Ex. *si me vide illo, me da veslra litera*. Nulla errata interpretatione es possibile circa futuro de ista actione, quamquam indicata per tempore presente. Anglo verterè: *If I see him*, etc., et etiam Italo pote dicere: *Quando lo vedo gli dò la vostra lettera*. Omne alia forma de futuro, in italiano, hispano et portugueso resulta semper ex infinito de verbo conjugando + voce de verbo auxiliario, *conjuncto in un solo vocabulo*, cum aliqua alteratione in ulla personas. Sic ad ex: in I. avrai = av(e)r + (h)ai avrò = av(e)r + (h)o in H. amarè = amar + (h)e amaras = amar + (h)as etc. Interlingua adopta forma analytica et fac futuro per auxiliarios *essere, habere, fiere, vàdere, debère*, que es systemate magis facile et expressivo quam systemate desinentiale, et obtine futuro per infinito + auxiliario *habere* in modo ut supra, adjungendo ad themate de verbo suffixo *-rd*, id es me amarà = amar + (h)a(be) me legerà = leger· + (h)a(be)	[19] D. I am going hunting tomorrow - I will come out of prison soon. Idem in H. and P. When a verb in the future is preceded by the conjunction *si* or by words that indicate time, as if by words *when, while, soon after*, etc. this future can always be turned with the present indicative. Ex. *if I see him, I give you my letter*. No erroneous interpretation is possible about the future of this action, even if indicated by the present tense. I will translate it in English: *If I see him*, etc., and I can also say in Italian: *When he sees me, I give you my letter*. Every other form of the future, in Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, always results from the infinitive of the verb conjugating + the voice of the auxiliary verb, *combined in a single word*, with some alteration in some persons. So for example: in I. avrai = av(e)r + (h)ai avrò = av(e)r + (h)o in H. amarè = amar + (h)e amaras = amar + (h)as etc. Interlingua adopts an analytical form and makes the future with the auxiliaries *to be, to have, to be, to go, to be*, which is more easy and expressive than the ending system, and obtains the future with the infinitive + the auxiliary *habere* in the same way as above, adding the suffix *-rd* to the stem of the verb, that is me amarà = amar + (h)a(be) me legerà = leger· + (h)a(be)

[20]
Ambo systemates es internationale ; extra ista duo formas uno pote habere solum solutiones artificiale, conventionale.

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Etiam tempore conditionale pote essere obtento per duo formas.
In A. conditionale es formato per tempore preterito de auxiliarios *shall* aut *will* + infinito de verbo conjugando (ex
I should write a letter to my friend [scriverei una lettera al mio amico] =
me debeba scribere una littera ad meo amico =
me deberè scribere, etc.).
In D. conditionale es formato per imperfecto de subjunctivo de *werden* + indefinito de verbo conjugando.
In R. conditionale non existe, sicut non existe subjunctivo: illos es substituto per preterito de indicativo cum sua 2 formas et 2 significatus (1).
In lingua dano-norvegiana ; conditionale es formato per preterito de verbos auxiliarios *vilde* et *skulde*.
In lingua svenska es formato per infinito pre· sente de verbo et imperfecto indicativo de au· xiliario *skola*.
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(1) Verbo russo habe solum un preterito,
un .presente et un future, sed quia pote formare illos ex 2 differente infinitos, reali illo habe 2 specie de preterito, 2 de futuro et uno presente. Desinentias de 2 preteritos es identica, et de 2 futuros, uno habe forma et desinentia de presente, alio es obtento per futuro de verbo essere et infinito de verbo conjugando, et sic uno habe una sola forma pro preterito et una pro presente (cum significatu de futuro pro verbos perfecto) sine vera et propria

[20]
Both systems are international; outside these two forms one can only have artificial, conventional solutions.

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The conditional tense can also be obtained in two forms.
In A. the conditional is formed by the past tense of the auxiliary *shall* or *will* + the infinitive of the verb conjugation (ex
I should write a letter to my friend [*scriverei* una lettera al mio amico] =
I should write a letter to my friend =
I should write, etc.).
In D. the conditional is formed by the imperfect subjunctive of *werden* + the indefinite subjunctive of the verb conjugation.
In R. the conditional does not exist, as there is no subjunctive: they are replaced by the past tense of the indicative with its 2 forms and 2 meanings (1).
In the Dano-Norwegian language; the conditional is formed by the past tense of the auxiliary verbs *vilde* and *skulde*.
In the Swedish language it is formed by the infinitive present tense of the verb and the imperfect indicative of the auxiliary *skola*.
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(1) The Russian verb has only one past tense, one present tense and one future tense, but because it can be formed from 2 different infinitives, it actually has 2 species of past tense, 2 of future tense and one present tense. The endings of the 2 past tenses are identical, and of the 2 future tenses, one has the form and ending of the present tense, the other is obtained by conjugating the future tense of the verb to be and the infinitive of the verb, and so

forma pro futuro.	one has only one form for the past tense and one for the present tense (with the meaning of the future tense for perfect verbs) without a true and proper form for the future tense.
[21] In lingua nederlanska, conditionale es formato per infinito de verbo + auxiliario *zullen*. Etiam in I. conditionale es formato per infinito de verbo conjugando + auxiliario, sed conjuncto in un solo vocabulo, sicut nos habe jam viso pro futuro. avrei = av(e)r + (av)ei avesti = av(e)r + (av)esti avrebbe = av(e)r + ebbe In francico, hispano et portugueso es sicut in italiano. Sicut pro futuro Interlingua admitte sive forma analytica (imperfecto de auxiliario + infinito de verbo coniugando ex : *me debeba scribere* = I. *io scriverei* - A. *I should write* - F. *j'écrirais*, etc.); sive forma desinentiale per suffixo *-rè* adjuncto ad themate de verbo conjugando (ex: *me scriberè = me debeba scribere* etc. sicut es in exemplo supra). In propositione subordinata exprimente conditione, es melio utere semper indicativo, nam usu de conditionale es vero pleonasmo. Ex. *si non plue me vade ad theatro*. Sensu de ista propositione es perfectomodo equale expresso cum indicativo, ut in nostro exemplo, quam si exprcsso per conditionale : *si non pluerè me vaderè ud theatro*. Prima forma es meliore nam illa elimina un suffixo inutile. *** Modo imperativo es obtento sine suffixo speciale. Pro forma negativa es multo commodo usu [22] de infinitivo in sensu imperativo: *Non desperare*!	[21] In Dutch, the conditional is formed by the infinitive of the verb + the auxiliary *will*. Also in I. the conditional is formed by the infinitive of the verb conjugating + the auxiliary, but combined in one word, as we have already seen for the future. avrei = av(e)r + (av)ei avesti = av(e)r + (av)esti avrebbe = av(e)r + ebbe In French, Spanish and Portuguese it is the same as in Italian. As for the future, Interlingua admits either an analytical form (imperfect of the auxiliary + infinitive of the verb conjugating, for example: *me debeba scribere* = I. *io scriverei* - A. *I should write* - F. *j'écrirais*, etc.); or a terminal form with the suffix *-rè* added to the subject of the verb conjugating (for example: *me scriberè* [*I will write*] = *me debeba scribere [I should have written]* etc. as in the example above). In a subordinate clause expressing a condition, it is better to always use the indicative, because the use of the conditional is a true pleonasm. Ex. *if it doesn't rain, I'll go to the theater*. The sense of this proposition is perfectly equal when expressed with the indicative, as in our example, than when expressed by the conditional: *if it doesn't rain, I'll go to the theater*. The first form is better because it eliminates an unnecessary suffix. *** The imperative mode is obtained without a special

	suffix. For the negative form, you are very comfortable using [22] the infinitive in the imperative sense: *Don't despair!*
Usu de infinitivo in isto casus vige in plure linguas. In alio casus Interlingua ute presente indicativo pro imperativo: absentia de subjecto distingue forma imperativa. Ex. *scribe - excusa*. Forma imperativa pote sæpe essere indicata et per puncto exclamativo : *labora !* In alio casus imperativo (un imperativo attenuato) pote essere formato per antepositione de *ut* aut *que*. Un suffixo speciale pro imperativo es, ergo, toto superfluo. *** Infinitivo es formato, in Interlingua, per adjunctione de suffixo *-re* ad themate de verbo. Es opinione generale de interlinguistas que, si infinitivo debe essere indicato per suffixo, isto suffixo es latino *-re*, vivente integro aut reducto ad *-r* in linguas neo latina. Exemplo: I. : amare, vedere, sentire, lodare. F. : aimer, finir, rendre, recevoir. H : hablar, temer, subir, querer. P. : ser, estar, ter, haver. Romano (forma longa) : dare, avere, fire, cantare. Themate de verbo plus *-re* es equale in generale ad infinitivo latino; exceptiones es in numero ultra minimo et pote essere neglecto.	The use of the infinitive in this case is common in many languages. In another case, Interlingua uses the present indicative for the imperative: the absence of a subject distinguishes the imperative form. Ex. *scribe - excusa*. The imperative form can often be indicated by an exclamation point: *labora !* In another case, the imperative (a weakened imperative) can be formed by the prefix *ut* or *que*. A special suffix for the imperative is, therefore, completely superfluous. *** The infinitive is formed, in Interlingua, by the addition of the suffix *-re* to the subject of the verb. It is the general opinion of interlinguists that, if the infinitive must be indicated by a suffix, this suffix is Latin *-re*, living intact or reduced to *-r* in neo-Latin languages. Example: I. : amare [to love], vedere [, to see], sentire [to hear], lodare [to praise]. F. : aimer, finir, rendre, recevoir. H : hablar, temer, subir, querer. P. : ser, estar, ter, haver. Roman (long form): dare, avere, fire, cantare. The subject of the verb plus *-re* is generally equal to the Latin infinitive; exceptions are in the smallest number and can be neglected.
[23] Indicativo presente es formato per solo themate de verbo sine suffixo. Exemplo : *Ama, lege, time, audi*.	[23] Present indicative is formed for only theme de verbo sine suffixo. Example: Ama, lege, time, audi.

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Preterito es formato aut in modo analitico per auxiliario habere + participio passivo (ex. *me habe facto*) aut per adjunctione de suffixo *-ba* ad thema (ex. *me legeba*). Per suffixo *-ba* nos habe tempore imperfecto (passato indefinito) (1).	Preterite is formed aut analytically by auxiliary habere + passive participle (ex. *me habe facto*) aut by adjunctione de suffixo *-ba* ad thema (ex. *me legeba*). For suffixo *-ba* nos habe tempore imperfecto (indefinite past) (1).
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Pro indicare actione que perdura lice utere auxiliario essere, in differente formas de sua conjugatione, cum participio presente de omne verbo. Ex. me es scribente (A. I am writing) - me esseba scribente (A. I was writing). Jam in latino nos inveni exemplos de usu analogo ; ex : erat cernens magnalia Dei - sum dicens.	To indicate action that lasts through the auxiliary body, in different forms of its conjugation, with the present participle of every verb. Ex. *me es scribente* (A. I am writing) - *me esseba scribente* (A. I was writing). Jam in Latin nos inveni exemplos de usu analogo ; ex: *erat cernens magnalia Dei - sum dicens*.
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Participio presente pote essere expresso, in omne lingua de Europa, aut per synthesi cum suffixo *-ente* aut per analysi, cum pronomine relativo *que*. Ambo modo es internationale. *Que* es thema de accusativo latino *quem* (nom. masc. *qui* et *quis*, fem. *quæ*, neutro *quod* et *quid*, ablativo *quo*). Vive in linguas neolatina: F. *qui*, [24] *que*. - H. *que*, *quien*. - I. *chi*, *che*. - P. *que*, *quem*. - Romano *ce*. --- (1) Aliquo interlinguista sectatore de una majoro puritate latina, in verbos que habe thema terminante in *-a* prefer preterito facto non per suffixo *-ba*, sed per sutfixo *-vi*.	The present participle can be expressed in every European language, or by synthesis with a suffix *-ente* or by analysis, with a relative pronoun *que*. Both ways are international. This is the theme of the Latin accusative *quem* (masc. nom. *qui* et *quis*, fem. *quæ*, neuter *quod* et *quid*, ablative *quo*). Live in neo-Latin languages: F. *qui*, [24] *que*. - H. *que*, *quien*. - I. *chi*, *che*. - P. *que*, *quem*. - Roman *ce*. --- (1) Some interlinguists, followers of a greater purity of Latin, prefer verbs that have the theme ending in *-a* to have the past tense made not by the suffix *-ba*, but by the suffix *-vi*.
Latino que existe etiam in greco, germanico, slavo; ergo habe plena internationalitate. *-ente*, quale suffixo de participio presente (cum forma *-nte* post themas in *a* et *e* et forma -nte post themas in -i aut consonante), existe in vocabulos commune ad linguas *A, D, F, H, I, P, R*. Ex. :	Latin que also exists in Greek, Germanic, Slavic; therefore it has full internationality. *-ente*, as a suffix of the present participle (with the form *-nte* after themes in *a* and *e* and the form -nte after themes in -i or consonant), exists in vocabulary common to languages *A, D, F, H, I, P, R*. Ex. :

adjutante, agente, assistente, coefficiente, concurrente, continente, correspondente, dissidente, emigrante, exponente, patiente, presidente, pretendente, reagente, recipiente, regente, secante, studente, tangente, trascendente, transparenle, variante, etc. Participio presente pote, in loco de suffixo, essere expresso per uso de pronomine *que*: pretendente = que pretende correspondente = que corresponde, etc. *** Pro participio pass. existc suffixo *-to*, que es latino et internationale, nam nos i m·cni illo in vocabulos que habe plena internationalitate. Isto suffixo es de usu commune in F. H. I. P, Romano; vive in greco internationale (anecdoto, antidoto, etc.), et in vocabulos commune ad A. D. F. H. I. P. R. Reducto ad *-t* es uso, etiam, in alia linguas. In Interlingua participio passivo es formato per additione de suffixo *-to* ad themate, sed si forma sic obtenta differ ab participio passivo latino, lice adoptare participio latino, nam illo [25] es quasi semper internationale.	*adjutant, agente, assistante, coefficiente, concurrente, continente, correspondente, dissidente, emigrante, exponente, patiente, presidente, pretendente, reagente, recipiente, regente, secante, studente, tangente, trascendente, transparenle, variante*, etc. The present participle can, in place of a suffix, be expressed by the use of the pronoun que: pretendente = que pretende correspondente = que corresponde, etc. *** For the past participle there is a suffix *-to*, which is Latin and international, because we use it in words that have full internationality. This suffix is in common use in F. H. I. P, Roman; it is also in international Greek (anecdoto, antidoto, etc.), and in words common to A. D. F. H. I. P. R. It is also used, reduced to *-t*, in other languages. In Interlingua, the passive participle es is formed by adding the suffix *-to* to the subject, but if the form thus obtained differs from the Latin passive participle, it is permissible to adopt the Latin participle, for with it es [25] is almost always international.
Ex: *lecto, uso, scripto*. Linguas hispana et portuguesa habe etiam 2 formas de participio pass. : forma regulare (*corregido, contraido, erigido, dirigido*), et forma irregulare, equale ad forma latina: *corredo, contracto, erecto, electo, directo*. Participio es indicato in *Vocabulario internatzionale* de Basso et in omne vocabulario latino. *** Gerundio es formato per additione de suffixo -ndo ad themate (*-ndo* post *-i*). Ex. : *amando, timendo, audiendo*. Isto suffixo es latino et vive in vocabulos	Ex: *lecto, uso, scripto*. The Spanish and Portuguese languages also have 2 forms of the participle pass. : regular form (*corregido [corrected], contraido [I contract], erigido [erecting], diretto [direct]*), and irregular form, equal to the Latin form: *corredo [I run], contracto [contract], erecto [erect], electo [chosen], directo [directly]*. The participle is indicated in the *International Vocabulary* of Bass and in all Latin vocabulary. *** The gerund is formed by adding the suffix *-ndo* to

commune ad A. D. F. H. I. P. R. et alias lingua de Europa.

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Tempores anteriore es formato per auxiliare *habere* (in diversa formas de sua conjugatione) cum participio passivo de verbo principale. Ex.: *me habe amato, me habeba amato*, etc.
Conjugatione passiva es facta per tempores correspondente de auxiliario *essere* cum participio pass. de' verbo principale. Ex. : *me es amato, me habeba amato*, etc.
Ad thema de verbos *dic, due, fac, fer, fi, es, lice* adjungere desinentia *e* pro facilitare sua conjugation : *es* fi tunc *esse*.
Ex.: es + ente = essente; dic + ba = diceba ; fi + re = fiere ; fer + ndo = ferendo, sed fer + re = ferre.

the subject (-*ndo* after -*i*). Ex. : *amando [by loving], timendo [by fearing], audiendo [listening]*. This suffix is Latin and is common in vocabulary in A. D. F. H. I. P. R. and other European languages.

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The past tenses are formed by the auxiliary *habere* (in different forms of its conjugation) with the passive participle of the main verb. Ex.: *me habe amato [keep me, my love], me habeba amato*, etc.
The passive conjugation is made by the corresponding tenses of the auxiliary *essere* with the participle pass. of the main verb. Ex. : *me es amato [you loved me], me habeba amato [you had me loved],* etc.
To the topic of the verbs *dic, due, fac, fer, fi, es, licè* add the ending e to facilitate its conjugation : *es* if then *esse*.
Ex.: es + ente = essente; dic + ba = diceba ; fi + re = fiere ; fer + ndo = ferendo, sed fer + re = ferre.

[26]

GENERE ET NUMERO.

Questione de « genere » es multum cornplexa. Genere grammaticale es differente de una lingua ad alia et es derivato solum ex usu; nulla regula internationale existe. Creare un genere· grammaticale es creare una difficultate per omne populo; adoptare genere latino es adjungere una difficultate enorme pro illos que non sci latino aut habe oblito generes latino, nam distinctione inter 3 generes grammaticale latino es sæpe difficile etiam pro illos que olim habe cognito latino. Genere grammaticale es, ceterum, non solum artificiale sed etiam toto superfluo, nam non es necessario tribuere un sexu ad vocabulos.
Pro istos argumentos, pro desiderio de obtinere maxima simplicitate pro omnes, multos

[26]

GENDER AND NUMBER.

The question of "gender" is very complex. Grammatical gender differs from one language to another and is derived only from use; no international rule exists. To create a grammatical gender is to create a difficulty for all people; to adopt a Latin gender is to add an enormous difficulty for those who do not know Latin or have forgotten Latin genders, for the distinction between the 3 grammatical Latin genders is often difficult even for those who have once known Latin. Grammatical gender is, however, not only artificial but also completely superfluous, for it is not necessary to attribute a sex to words.
For these reasons, in the desire to obtain maximum simplicity for all, many interlinguists do not make a

interlinguistas non fac distinctione de genere in substantivo et hoc duce ad invariabilitate de adjectivo (ut in anglo) et de pronomines. Ista simplicitate non satisfac alios interlinguistas, que deplora dissonantias sicut: me*o* grammatica, tu*o* natione, tu*o* matre, un*o* lingua, ist*o* regula, ecc. In modo speciale latinistas es offenso in suo sentimento linguistico audiendo ista dissonantia. Interlingua, que habe base latina, debe evitare de displicere ad illos que debe constituere primo et optimo elemento de propaganda et de successu.	distinction of gender in nouns and this leads to the invariability of adjectives (as in English) and pronouns. This simplicity does not satisfy other interlinguists, who deplore dissonances such as: my grammar, your nation, your mother, one language, this rule, etc. In a special way Latinists are offended in their linguistic sentiment by hearing this dissonance. Interlingua, which has a Latin base, must avoid displeasing those who must constitute the first and best element of propaganda and success.
[27] Pro evitare ista dissonantia sine introductione de regulas difficile, D.0 Pinth, interlinguista emerito, habe proposito regula que nos et alios interlinguistas habe adoptato. « Substantivo que indica ente de sexu femineo es feminino; omne alio es masculino (1). « Finale *o* de adjectivo, participio, pronomine es mutato ad *a* si illa es conjuncto cum substantivo, que indica ente de sexu feminino, aut substantivo que habe un de finales: *-a, -i, -ione, -tate, -tute, -tudine et non exprime ente masculo* ». In latino omne substantivo cum finale -a, excepto circa 7 de usu ultra raro, es feminino; etiam illos cum finale *-ie*, excepto *meridie*, es feminino. Circa 960 substantivos cum finale *-ione* es, in latino, de genere feminino; solum circa 15, de usu multo raro (excepto septentrione et papilione), es masculino. Omnes cum finale -tate, -tute, -tudine es feminino. In ista numeratione non es incluso substantivos que exprime ente masculo, (sicut poeta, geometra etc.). Regula supradicta multum simplice servi ad non latinistas. Latinistas pote semper reddere feminino adjectivo secundum regula de grammatica latina que, sicut nos habe viso, conçorda - excepto casus	[27] To avoid this dissonance without the introduction of difficult rules, D.0 Pinth, an emeritus interlinguist, has proposed a rule that we and other interlinguists have adopted. « A noun that indicates a feminine entity is feminine; all others are masculine (1). « The final *o* of an adjective, participle, or pronoun is changed to *a* if it is joined to a noun that indicates a feminine entity, or to a noun that has one of the finals: *-a, -i, -ione, -tate, -tute, -tudine and does not express a masculine entity* ». In Latin, all nouns with the final *-a*, except about 7 of very rare use, are feminine; also those with the final *-ie*, except *meridie [noon]*, are feminine. About 960 nouns with the final *-ione* is, in Latin, feminine; only about 15, of very rare use (except *septentrione* and *papilione*), are masculine. All with the final *-tate, -tute, -tudine* are feminine. In this enumeration are not included nouns that express a masculine entity, (such as poet, geometer etc.). The above rule is very simple for non-Latinists. Latinists can always render feminine adjectives according to the rules of Latin grammar which, as we have seen, agree - except in very rare cases -

ultra raro - cum regula hic supra. *** Plurale es facto per adjunctione de suffixo *-s* ad forma non mutata de singulare. --- (1) Ergo matre, filia, sorore etc. es feminino.	with the rule here above. *** The plural is made by adding the suffix *-s* to the unmodified form of the singular. --- (1) Therefore mother, daughter, sister etc. are feminine.
[28] S es signo characteristico de plurale in indoeuropeo primitivo et in sanscrito. Greco et latino habe isto signo in omne declinatione. S es signo de plurale in anglo, in franco, hispano et portugueso, id es in 4 super 7 principale linguas de Europa, et ista 4 linguas es locuta in 28 aut 29 nationes, que forma un totale de 350 millione de homines. Signo de plurale pote essere omisso quando ambiguitate non pote nascere. Ex. : in propositiones, *duo oculo, tres die*, etc. plurale es jam implicito in numero, et repetitione es superflua. Illa pote essere facta aut non, secundum gustu de scriptore. Ipsa repetitione es inutile - sed licita - quando plurale es jam indicato in substantivo; ex. : *divite familias, ;isto agros*, etc. Aliquo interlinguista, sectatore de una majore puritate latina, forma plurale mutando finale *-a* ad *-ae*, *-o* ad *-i*, adjungendo *s* solum ad finales *-e* et *-u*. In isto modo forma plurale in Interlingua corresponde ad forma latina, excepto pro pauco vocabulos neutro, sed quasi totalitate de interlinguistas prefer plurale semper equale in *-s*. COMPARATIONE. Comparatione es facta in primo gradu per: *tam .... quam* (*illo es tam habile quam te*);	[28] S is a characteristic sign of plural in early Indo-European and in Sanskrit. Greek and Latin have this sign in all declensions. S is a sign of plural in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, that is to say in 4 of the 7 main languages of Europe, and these 4 languages are spoken in 28 or 29 nations, which form a total of 350 million people. The sign of plural can be omitted when ambiguity cannot arise. Ex. : in propositions, *two eyes, three days*, etc. the plural is already implicit in the number, and repetition is superfluous. It can be made or not, according to the taste of the writer. The repetition itself is useless - but permitted - when the plural is already indicated in the noun; ex. : *rich families, ;this fields*, etc. Some interlinguists, followers of one major Latin purity, form the plural by changing the final *-a* to *-ae*, *-o* to *-i*, and adding *s* only to the finals *-e* and *-u*. In this way, the plural form in Interlingua corresponds to the Latin form, except for a few neutral words, but almost all interlinguists prefer the plural always equal in *-s*. COMPARISON. Comparison is made in the first degree by: *as much as ....* (*You are as capable of that as you are of yourself*);

in secundo gradu per: *magis.... quam* (*illo es magis habile quam te*) aut : *plus.... quam*, *minus quam* ; in tertio gradu (superlativo) per: *maxim de .... minim de ....*	in the second degree by: *more... than* (*You are more capable than him*) or : *more.... than*, *less than* ; in the third degree (superlative) by: *most of .... least of all ....*
[29] Adjectivos sequente pote formare comparativo et superlativo in isto modo : bono - meliore - optimo malo - pejore - pessimo parvo - minore - minimo. PRONOMINES. *Pronomines personales: me, te, nos, vos.* Isto pronomines es latino et habe completa internationalitate. *Pronomines demonstrativo: isto, ilio, ipso.* (Isto pronomines es latino [ablativo] et habe internationalitate F. H. I. P. ; non existe alia forma cum internationalitate majore); *que* [thema de accusativo latino *quem*] (*que* es indo-europeo, nam existe in greco, germanico, slavo et vive in linguas neo-latina F. *qui que*, I. *chi che*, P. *que quem*), *id*, *idem*. Pronomines relativo aut conjunctivo : qui (= homo que); qued (= re que). *Pronomines possessivo*: meo, tuo, suo, nostro, vestro. Pronomines riflessivo: se. *Pronomines indefinito*: *un*, *uno*. (Uno es vocabulo latino [numero], sed non es latino suo usu ut pronomine indefinito [A. *one .... tells*, F. *on .... dit*; *man .... sagt*, I. *si.... dice*], tamen usu in isto sensu es satis claro et internationale) ullo, omne (aut omni), aliquo, nullo, nemo.	[29] The following adjectives can be formed into comparative and superlative forms in this way: good - better - best bad - worse - very bad small - smaller - smallest. PRONOUNS. *Personal pronouns: me, you, we, you*. This pronoun is Latin and has complete internationality. *Demonstrative pronouns: with this, with that, with him.* (This pronoun is Latin [ablative] and has internationality F. H. I. P.; there is no other form with greater internationality); *que* [subject of Latin accusative *quem*] (*que* is Indo-European, as it exists in Greek, Germanic, Slavic and lives in neo-Latin languages F. *qui que*, I. *chi che*, P. *que quem*), *id*, *idem*. *Relative or conjunctive pronouns*: *qui* (= man that); *qued* (= *thing that*). *Possessive pronouns*: *mine, yours, theirs, ours, yours*. *Reflexive pronouns*: *himself*. *Indefinite pronouns*: *one, one*. (Uno is a Latin word [number], but it is not Latin in its use as an indefinite pronoun [A. *one .... tells*, F. we say...; man .... sagt, I. yes.... he says], but in its use in this sense it is quite clear and international) *any, all (or all), some, none, nobody*. In the matter of Interlingua pronouns, I have

In materia de pronomines Interlingua habe selecto nunc uno nunc alio casu latino, secundum gradu de internationalitate et de majore intelligibilitate ad illos que non sci latino.	selected now uno, now alio in the Latin case, according to the degree of internationality and greater intelligibility to those who do not know Latin.
[30] DE ADVERBIO. *Academia pro Interlingua* non habe usque hodie discusso questione de adverbio, sed, acceptata base latina pro *Interlingua*, questione es reducta ad obtinere in modo plus simplice et cum regula semper equale, una forma plus latina quam possibile. Suffixo *-mente*, que es vocabulo latino non es commendando, nam si nos decompone adverbio formato cum isto suffixo, nos obtine sæpe una absurditate. Suffixo mente habe significatu de: *cum mente ....* ; *cordialmente = cum mente cordiale*, *habilmente = cum mente habile etc*. ; sed quando nos dice: *machina curre velocemente*, nos non intende que machina curre cum mente veloce, sed *in modo veloce*. Suffixo *modo* non produce tale nonsensu et illo es adaptabile in omne casu, sed forma sic obtenta es rarum simile ad forma latina. Nos habe adoptato regula sequente: « Ex adjectivo nasce adverbio per mutatione de finale *o* ad *um* et de finale *e* ad *i*, aut per adjunctione de suffixo -modo ad forma non mutata de adjectivo » . Exemplo: ex adjectivo *solo* es facto adverbio *solum* aut *solomodo* *veloce* » *veloci* » in modo *veloce*. NUMERATIONE Numeros cardinale es sicut in latino, 1 *uno*, 2 *duo*, 3 *tres*, 4 *quatuor*, 5 *quinque*, 6 *sex*, 7 *septem*, 8 *octo*, 9	[30] ON ADVERB. The *Interlingua Academy* has not discussed the question of the adverb to this day, but, having accepted the Latin base for *Interlingua*, the question is reduced to obtaining in a simpler way and with a rule always equal, a more Latin form than possible. The suffix *-mente*, which is a Latin word, is not recommended, because if we decompose an adverb formed with this suffix, we often obtain an absurdity. The suffix mente has the meaning of: *with mind ....* ; *cordialmente = with a cordial mind*, *habilmente = with a skillful mind* etc. ; but when we say: *a machine runs quickly*, we do not mean that a machine runs quickly *with a fast mind*, but *in a fast way*. The suffix *modo* does not produce such nonsense and is adaptable in every case, but the form thus obtained is rarely similar to the Latin form. We have adopted the following rule: « From an adjective an adverb is formed by changing the final *o* to *um* and the final *e* to *i*, or by adding the suffix *-modo* to the unchanged form of the adjective ». Example: from an adjective solo you are made the adverb solum or only in the way veloce » veloci » in the way veloce. NUMBERING. The cardinal numbers are as in Latin, 1 *one*, 2 *two*, 3 *three*, 4 *four*, 5 *five*, 6 *six*, 7 *seven*, 8 *eight*, 9 *nine*, 10 *ten*, 20 *twenty*, 30 *thirty*, [31] 40 *forty*, 50 *fifty*, 60 *sixty*, 70 *seventy*, 80 *eighty*, 90 *ninety*, 100

novem, 10 *decem*, 20 *viginti*, 30 *triginta*, [31] 40 *quadraginta*, 50 *quinquaginta*, 60 *sexaginta*, 70 *septuaginta*, 80 *octoginta*, 90 *nonaginta*, 100 *centum*, 1000 *mille*, 1.000.000 *millione* (millione es uso in latino posteriore).	*hundred*, 1000 *thousand*, 1,000,000 *million* (millione is used in later Latin).
Nos forma ceteros numeros per juxtapositione de numeros precedente: 11 *decem-uno*, 12 *decem-duo*, 13 *decem-tres* ...., 18 *decem-octo*, 19 *decem-novem*, 21 *viginti-uno*, 22 *viginti-duo*, 101 *centum (et) uno*, 102 *cento (et) duo*, 200 *duo cento*, 300 *tres cento* etc. **Numeros ordinale** latino et internationale: 1° *primo*, 2° *secundo*, 3° *tertio*, 4° *quarto*, 5° *quinto*, 6° *sexto*, 7° *septimo*, 8° *octavo*, 9° *nono*, 10° *decimo*, 20° *vigesimo*, 30° *trigesimo*, 40° *quadragesimo*, 50° *quinquagesimo*, 60° *sexagesimo*, 70° *septuagesimo*, 80° *octogesimo*, 90° *nonagesimo*, 100° *centesimo*, 1000° *millesimo*, 1.000.000° *millionesimo*. Ceteros numeros es formato per juxtapositione de numeros precedente : 45° *quadragesimo quinto*, 58° *quinquagesimo octavo* etc. Sed lice dicere *quadraginta quinto*, *quadraginta octavo* etc. utendo, pro simplificare, numeros cardinale in loco de numeros ordinale, excepto pro ultimo vocabulo : 345° *tres cento quadraginta quinto*, in loco de *tertio centesimo quinto*. *Numeros multiplicativo* es formato per circonlocutione: *uno vice* (L. semel), *duo vice* (L. bis), *tres vice*, etc. Isto systemate de numeratione habe utilitate de essere quasi tam simplice quam alios proposito, sed formato solum per vocabulos latino.	We form the rest of the numbers by juxtaposition of the preceding numbers: 11 *ten-one*, 12 *ten-two*, 13 *ten-three* ...., 18 *ten-eight*, 19 *ten-nine*, 21 *twenty-one*, 22 *twenty-two*, 101 *hundred (and) one*, 102 *hundred (and) two*, 200 *two hundred*, 300 *three hundred* etc. Latin and international **ordinal numbers**: 1° *first*, 2° *second*, 3° *third*, 4° *fourth*, 5° *fifth*, 6° *sixth*, 7° *seventh*, 8° *eighth*, 9° *ninth*, 10° *tenth*, 20° *twentieth*, 30° *thirtieth*, 40° *fortieth*, 50° *fiftieth*, 60° *sexagesimal*, 70° *seventieth*, 80° *eightieth*, 90° *ninetieth*, 100° *hundredth*, 1000° *thousandth*, 1,000,000° *millionth*. The other numbers are formed by juxtaposition of the preceding numbers: 45° *forty-fifth*, 58° *fifty-eighth* etc. But it is permissible to say *forty-fifth*, *forty-eighth* etc. using, for simplification, cardinal numbers in place of ordinal numbers, except for the last term: 345° *three hundred forty-five*, in place of *third hundred and fifth*. *Multiplicative numbers* are formed by circumlocution: *one time* (L. once), *two times* (L. twice), *three times*, etc. This system of numbering has the advantage of being almost as simple as the others proposed, but formed only by Latin words.
[32] PRONUNTIATIOTE. In questione de pronuntiatione opinione de interlinguistas es diversa. *Academia pro Interlingua*, in 1910, habe adoptato pronuntiatione antiqua, que	[32] PRONUNCIATION. On the question of pronunciation, the opinions of interlinguists are diverse. The *Academy for Interlingua*, in 1910, adopted an ancient

es contra pronuntiatione internationale moderna de vocabulos derivato ex latino et de lingua latina ipsa. *Nullo populo moderno pronuntia vocabulos de sua propria lingua derivatos ex latino, secundum regulas de pronuntiatione latina antiqua et una lingua intenzationale non pote ire contra una internationalitate sic generale.* Nos crede que pronuntiatione non debe constituere difficultate et que una parva latitudine es optanda. Pronuntiatione antiqua pote respondere ad rationes historica, sed illa es negatione de principio de internationalitate et redde irrecognoscibile vocabulos ad ipso aures de populos neo-latino. Curia Romana que ute et hodie currentemodo latino pro suo actos, non ute pronuntiatione classica sed moderna ; in Francia latino es pronuntiato etiam in modo moderno et existe ibi una currente que pete adoptione de pronuntiatione italiana moderna de latino. Ante plure annos Curia Romana precaba Episcopos non italiano de introducere in Seminarios pronuntiatione italiana de latino. Comitatu linguistico de *Unione pro interlingua* habe adoptata una via media, admittendo una latitudine acta ad conciliare varia differentias de [33] pronuntiatione, pro reddere ista plus facile ad omne populo.	pronunciation, which is contrary to the modern international pronunciation of words derived from Latin and from the Latin language itself. *No modern people pronounce words derived from Latin in their own language, according to the rules of ancient Latin pronunciation, and an intended language cannot go against such general internationality.* We believe that pronunciation should not constitute a difficulty and that a small latitude is desirable. Ancient pronunciation may respond to historical reasons, but it is a denial of the principle of internationality and renders words unrecognizable to the ears of neo-Latin peoples. The Roman Curia, which still uses Latin in its current form for its acts, does not use the classical pronunciation but the modern one; in France Latin is also pronounced in the modern way and there is a current there that calls for the adoption of a modern Italian pronunciation of Latin. Several years ago, the Roman Curia asked non-Italian-speaking Bishops to introduce the Italian pronunciation of Latin into their Seminaries. The Linguistic Committee of the *Union for Interlingua* has adopted a middle way, admitting a certain latitude to reconcile the various differences of [33] pronunciation, in order to render it more accessible to all people.
a, e, i, o, u habe sono sicut in italiano et germano; **y** = *u* franco, *ü* germano. Illos, que judica isto sono difficile pote pronuntiare *i*; **c** ante *e, i, y,a, æ* = *c* in italiano *civile* = *sch* in anglo *match*, sed lice pronuntiare ut in germano (ts) aut *ss*; **c** ante *a, o, u* = *k*; **g** ante *e, i, y, æ*, *œ* sona sicut g in italiano giro et in anglo *gentlemen*, ut *dj* in francico *adjutant*; **g** ante *a, o, u* sona sicut in vocabulo *gala*; **h** indica aspiratione, ut in D. A. sed lice supprimere	**a, e, i, o, u** have sounds like in Italian and German; **y** = *u* in French, *ü* in German. Those who find this sound difficult can pronounce *i*; **c** before *e, i, y,a*, *æ* = *c* in Italian *civil* = *sch* in English *match*, but may be pronounced as in German (ts) or *ss*; **c** before *a, o, u* = *k*; **g** before *e, i, y, æ*, *œ* sounds like g in Italian giro and in English *gentlemen*, as dj in French help; **g** before *a, o, u* sounds like in the word *gala*;

aspiratione ; **æ, œ es** pronuntiato ut e in italiano *celere*; **j** sona ut in italiano et in germano (= *i* consonante); **s** sona ut in italiano *salute*, in anglo et francico *salutation*. In quasi omne lingua de Europa s inter duo vocales habe, sono dulce ut in italiano rosa, in anglo et franco *rose*. Es una irregularitate non necessaria, sed pro sua quasi completa internationalitate, suo usu non impedi intelligentia; **v** sona sicut v in anglo, franco, italo, w in germano; **gn** pote essere pronuntiato sive in modo litterale (id es cum sono separato *g* + *n*) sive ut in italiano *ogni*; **sc** ante e, i, y, æ, œ = A. *sh*, F. *ch*, D. *sch*; **ti** ante vocale sona ut *zi* in italiano quando [34] es precesso ab s, t, x et in pauco alia exceptiones (ut tiara etc.) ;	**h** indicates aspiration, as in D. A. but may be omitted; **æ, œ** are pronounced like *e* in Italian *celere*; **j** sounds like in Italian and German (= consonant *i*); **s** sounds like in Italian *salute*, in English and French *salutation*. In almost every language of Europe *s* between two vowels has a sweet sound as in Italian *rosa*, in English and French *rose*. It is an irregularity not necessary, but for its almost complete internationality, its use does not hinder understanding; **v** sounds like *v* in English, French, Italian, *w* in German; **gn** can be pronounced either in literal mode (ie with a separate sound *g* + *n*) or as in Italian *ogni*; **sc** before *e, i, y, æ, œ* = A. *sh*, F. *ch*, D. *sch*; **ti** before a vowel sounds like *zi* in Italian when [34] es is preceded by *s, t, x* and in a few other exceptions (such as *tiara* etc.);
ch sona sicut *k*; **th** = *th* de vocabulo A. *thank*, simplificabile in sono = t ; **ph** = *ph* in vocabulo A *clapham* (id es *clapham*), simplificabile in sono = *f*; **qu**, que es semper secuto ab vocale, sona ut in I, *qui*, in F. *qu' oui*. ACCENTU TONICO. Accentu tonico non es indicato in scriptura, sed es indicato in omne Vocabulario latino, in *Vocabulario Internationale* de Basso, 2ª editione, et in *Vocabulario Deutsch-Inierlingua* de Pinth. Aliquo interlinguista es fautore de una pronuntiatione uniforme, sed in primo loco uniformitate de pronuntiatione, ultra ad reddere illa monotona et cacophonica, duce ad monstruositate, ut ocùlo, tabùla, angèlo, angùlo etc. que haberé	**ch** sounds like *k*; **th** = *th* in the A. *thank* word, simplified in sound = *t*; **ph** = *ph* in the A. *clapham* word (that is, *clapham*), simplified in sound = *f*; **qu**, which is always followed by a vowel, sounds as in I, *qui*, in F. *qu' oui*. TONIC ACCENT. The tonic accent is not indicated in writing, but is indicated in every Latin vocabulary, in the Basso *International Dictionary*, 2nd edition, and in Pinth's Vocabulary Deutsch-lnierlingua. Some interlinguists are in favor of a uniform pronunciation, but in the first place uniformity of pronunciation, beyond making it monotonous and cacophonic, leading to monstrosity, as in eye, table, angel, angle etc. which will have neither Latin nor international pronunciation, and in the second place

pronuntiatione nec latina, nec internatioriale, et in secundo loco nos non pote adoptare latino ut lingua lnternationale et deformare sua pronuntiatione in modo ad reddere illo irrccognoscibile ad aure ipso de latinistas. Fautores de lnterlingua adopta in generale accentu latino. Pauca practica et comparatione cum pronuntiatione in propria lingua de singula varietate de vocabulos disce pronuntiatione de Interlingua. llla, ceterum, es indicata in omne vocabulario latino. Accentu latino habe regulas sequente:	we cannot adopt Latin as an international language and deform its pronunciation in a way to render it unrecognizable to the ears of Latinists. The proponents of Interlingua adopt a general Latin accent. A little practice and comparison with the pronunciation in one's own language of each variety of words will teach you the pronunciation of Interlingua. It, however, is indicated in all Latin vocabulary. The Latin accent has the following rules:
[35] Omne vocabulo que habe duo solo vocales, habe accentu super prima vocale (*rósa*, *pátre*). Nullo vocabulo, de 2 aut plus syllabas, habe accentu super ultima sylluba nec ante antepenultima. Omne vocabulo cum tres aut plus vocale, habe accento super penultima si ista es longa et super antepenultima, si penultima es breve. Vocabulario latino indica vocale longa per signo - et breve per signo U. Si penultima syllaba termina per consonante, accento es super ista. Ex. : adjúnc-tu, agén-te, con-sonán- te, accidén-te, gemén-do. Plure alio fautores de lingua internationale propone accentu super penultima vocale (Esperanto etc.), cum varia exceptiones (Ido). SYNTAXE. Syntaxe in Interlingua es reducta ad ista regula unica: adoptare ordine plus claro (que es, in generale: subjecto, verbo, complemento directo aut objecto) et evitare inversiones. Quando es necesse ponere complemento directo (objecto) in initio de propositione, ordine meliore es sequente: complemento, subjecto, verbo. Ex.: -Quale amico vos habe viso ? Syntaxe de omne lingua neo-latina aut germanica	[35] Every word that has only two vowels, has the accent on the first vowel (*rose*, *father*). No word with 2 or more syllables, has the accent on the last syllable or before the penultimate. Every word with three or more vowels, has the accent on the penultimate if it is long and on the penultimate if the penultimate is short. The Latin vocabulary indicates a long vowel by the sign - and a short one by the sign U. If the penultimate syllable ends in a consonant, the accent is on it. Ex. : adjúnc-tu, agén-te, con-sonán-te, accidén-te, gemén-do. Many other proponents of the international language propose the accent on the penultimate vowel (Esperanto etc.), with various exceptions (Ido). SYNTAX. Syntax in Interlingua is reduced to this single rule: adopt a clearer order (which is, in general: subject, verb, direct complement or object) and avoid inversions. When it is necessary to place a direct complement (object) at the beginning of a proposition, the best order is the following: complement, subject, verb. Ex.: -What kind of friend have you seen? The syntax of any neo-Latin or Germanic language

pote essere secuta, observando principios sequente: -- sequere ordine plus logico (subjecto logico es illo ab quc abi cogitatione). Es ergo naturale ponere pro primo subjecto logico, et post ordinare [36] cogitationes generalmodo in ordine ipso in que illas presenta se ad spiritu ;	can be followed, observing the following principles: -- follow the most logical order (the logical subject is the one from which the thought came). It is therefore natural to place it as the first logical subject, and then to arrange [36] thoughts in a general way in the very order in which they present themselves to the mind;
-- evitare idiotismos et expressiones metaphorica que non es universali intelligibile ; -- supprimere omne vocabulo et particula que non es necessario ad intelligentia. SPECIMEN DE VERSIONE [1] --- *PROGRESSU.* Ecce me cum septuaginta anno. In meo primo annos, me habe cognito homines, que habeba, in illo tempore, etate que me habe hodie. Quando illos loqueba de suo progenitores, illos diceba: « Oh ! si nostro patres reveni in terra, quale esserè sua stupefactione ante ista ferrovias cum rapida locomotivas, ante isto aerostatos ubi homines audace aude scandere celo : ante ista naves sino velo nec remo, que solo igne move ! » . Post epocha in que illos haberè sic locuto, alio homines viveba, ad suo vice, suo 70 annos; ad suo vice illos dic : « Ah ! si nostro patres reveni in terra, quale esserè stupore de illos [37] ante aeroplano, dirigibile et nave submarino ! ». --- (1) Isto textu, publicato ab un diurnale belga, evolve argumentos de tota modernitate. Tamen illo es verso cum facilitate in lntrlinua clara et elegante et formata cum solo vocabulos latino, cxcepto panuco vocabulos moderno que habe plena. internationalitate snh forma de lingua originale.	-- avoid idioms and metaphorical expressions that are not universally intelligible; -- suppress every word and particle that is not necessary for understanding. SAMPLE OF VERSION [1] --- *PROGRESS.* Here I am with seventy years. In my first years, I have known men, which I had, at that time, at the age that I have today. When they spoke of their ancestors, they said: « Oh! if our fathers had returned to earth, what would be their astonishment before these railways with rapid locomotives, before these aerostats where men boldly dare to climb the sky: before these ships without sail or oar, which move only with fire! ». After the epoch in which they had spoken thus, other men lived, in their turn, in their 70 years; in their turn they said: «Ah ! and our fathers come back to earth, what an amazing thing about them [37] in front of an airplane, a waterfront and a submarine ship ! » --- (1) This text, published by a Belgian newspaper, develops arguments about all modernity. However, it is translated with ease into a clear and elegant language and is formed with only Latin words, except for a few modern words that have full internationality in the original language.

Illos que teneba harpichordo et piano-forte ut mirabilia insuperabile, quid dicerè ad auditione de phonographo que scríbe voce de illos et conserva antiquo canticos, que esserà forsan possibile reproducere dum plure seculos? Crederè illos ad realitate de telephono? Et telegraphia sine filo, que super oceanos uni instantaneo vetere Europa ad juvene America? Et cinematographo cum photographia in colores? Pelliculas (films) projectante supra linteo, gratia ad electricitate aut ad luce oxhydrico, vita de infinitesimos, et que permitte studio de infusorios, inter alios de isto flagellato ad longa cauda que es trypanosoma ad quale es attributo (hodie) morbo de somno ! Non es absoluti mirabile que, gratia ad arte de fabricantes de objectivos, es constructo lentes - ad exemplo, objectivos apochromatico cum immersione ad monobromuro de naphtalina -que permitte de amplificare un objecto plus de 3000 vice dimensione lineare, quod, in superficie, da una amplificatione proportionale ad 3000^{2}. ? Gratia ad hoc homine retrocede, in modo constante, limites de sua penetratione in magno secreto de vita.	Those who held the harpsichord and the pianoforte as insurmountable wonders, what will I say to the hearing of the phonograph that records the voice of them and preserves ancient songs, which will perhaps be possible to reproduce for many centuries? Will I believe them to the reality of the telephone? And wireless telegraphy, which over the oceans in one instant old Europe to young America? And the cinematograph with photography in colors? Films (films) projecting on linen, thanks to electricity or to oxyhydric light, life of infinitesimals, and which allow the study of infusoria, among others of this flagellate with a long tail that is trypanosoma to which is attributed (today) sleeping sickness! It is not altogether surprising that, thanks to the art of lens manufacturers, lenses have been constructed - for example, apochromatic lenses with immersion in naphthalene monobromide - which allow us to magnify an object more than 3000 times its linear dimension, which, on the surface, gives an magnification proportional to 3000^{2}. ? Thanks to this man is constantly pushing back the limits of his penetration into the great secret of life.
Post habere instructo, cinematographo recrea homine moderno; illo evolve sub suo oculos nunc scenas jucundo de carnevale de Nicea, [38] nunc virtute dc jockeys ad cursas de Epsom, ubi natatione vigoroso de outtriggers subtile ed de clippers ad arboratura leve, aut etiam vicissitudines de polo, de foot-ball, de cricket, de tennis inter magno championes mundiale; nunc etiam reproduce scenas prehenso apud Indianos de Far-West, aut excercitios militare de Nipponia, impressionante positiones in batteria de artilleria equitante, de que leve cannones ad jactu rapido, vome grandine de shrapnels; post	After having been instructed, the cinematographer recreates modern man; he unfolds before his eyes now scenes of delight from the carnival of Nice, [38] now of the power of jockeys at the races of Epsom, where the vigorous swimming of outtriggers is subtle and of clippers at the light arbor, or even the vicissitudes of polo, of foot-ball, of cricket, of tennis between the great champions of the world; now also reproduces scenes taken among the Indians of the Far-West, or the military armies of Japan, impressive positions in batteries of horse artillery, from which light cannons at rapid firing,

explica terras quiescente ubi frondes luxuriante tege elegante villas, ubi acccssu es facilitato per tramways electrico. *** Es cum utilizatione de quantitate de productos naturale incognito ad antiquos, que scientia fac simile progressus; in particulare caoutchouc et guttapercha es jam et es et hodie indispensabile; post terras raro, ut osmio, de que sales metallico habe permisso de fabricare reticulas Auer, gratia ad que, potestate illuminante de gas attinge intensitate que pote superare illa dc electricitate. Istos productos diverso et pretioso es distributo super tota superficie de nostro globo. Pro invenire et utilizare illos, esseba necesse que homine perveni ad percurrere omne parallelos de suo dominio terrestre, pro prehendere de illo, de plus in plus, possessione in modo completo.	vomit a hail of shrapnels; then unfolds lands resting where luxuriant foliage covers elegant villages, where access is facilitated by electric tramways. *** It is with the use of a quantity of natural products unknown to the ancients, that science makes similar progress; in particular rubber and gutta-percha are now and are still indispensable; after rare lands, such as osmium, of which metallic salts have allowed to manufacture Auer grids, thanks to which, the illuminating power of gas reaches an intensity that can surpass that of electricity. These products are diverse and valuable distributed over the entire surface of our globe. To find and use them, it was necessary that man should reach to traverse all the parallels of his terrestrial domain, to seize of it, more and more, possession in a complete way.
[39] Jam, ab plus alto antiquitate illo incipeba ad explorare isto dominio, sed nos pote dicere que solum in isto ultimos seculos illo circumnaviga sphera terrestre ; hiberna in regiones polare, boreale et australe; scande summitates plus elevato, ut illo de Gaurisankar, alto quasi 9 kilometros ; explora abyssos de Pacifico ; excava crusta terrestre pro ire ad attingere, in visceras de nostro rotundo globo, carbone fossile et petroleo, tacto in fine quasi toto quod es accessibile usque ad corde de omne continente.	[39] Already, from a higher antiquity he began to explore this domain, but we can say that only in the last centuries he has circumnavigated the globe; wintered in the polar, boreal and southern regions; climbed the highest peaks, such as that of Gaurisankar, about 9 kilometers high; explored the abysses of the Pacific; excavated the earth's crust to reach, in the bowels of our round globe, fossil coal and petroleum, touching in the end almost the whole which is accessible even to the heart of every continent.
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DELIBERATIONES DE ACADEMIA RELATIVO AD INTERLINGUA

(Exprime opinione de majoritate. Omni socio, in publicationes de Academia pote adopta forma de interlingua, que illo præfer.)

I. *Vocabulario.*

Academia adopta omni vocabulo commune ad vocabularios etymologico A. D. F. H. I. P. R. (*) Et omni vocabulo latino-anglo. Et nomenclatura in usu in Botanica, Zoologia, Chemia, etc.

II. *Orthographia.*

Omni vocabulo internationale, que existe in latino, habe forma de thema latino.
Minoritate substitute œ et *æ* per *e.*

III. *Grammatica.*

Interlingua habe suffixo -*s* (plurale), -*re* (infinitivo), -*to* (partecipio passivo).
Lice supprime omni elemento grammaticale non necessario.

(*) Abbreviationes : A = Anglo. D = Deutsch. F = Frarnçais, H = Hispano, I - Italo, P = Portuguez, R

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DECISIONS OF THE ACADEMY RELATING TO INTERLINGUA

(Express the opinion of the majority. Every member, in the publications of the Academy, can adopt the form of Interlingua that he prefers.)

I. Vocabulary.

The Academy adopts an etymological approach to all common vocabulary words. A. D. F. H. I. P. R. (*)
And for every Latin-English word.
And the nomenclature in use in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, etc.

II. Orthography.

Every international word that exists in Latin has a Latin theme.
The minority substitutes œ and œ for e.

III. Grammar.

Interlingua has the suffixes -s (plural), -re (infinitive),
-to (passive participle).
Please remove any unnecessary grammatical element.

=Russo.	--- (*) Abbreviations: A = English. D = German. F = French, H = Spanish, I - Italian, P = Portuguese, R =Russian.
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